

Programme (APDP) this year with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 1000 crore.

The Government has also initiated and evoked a national consensus on power sector reforms to improve the financial health of the power utilities in the State. A Conference of Chief Ministers and State Power Ministers on Power Sector reforms was held in New Delhi on 3rd March 2001 which resolved to accelerate reforms and to restore the financial health of the State power sector utilities.

#### **Survey on potential of hydro power In the Country**

2807. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has completed the preliminary survey on the hydro power potential in the country;
- (b) if so, the estimated potential of hydro power in the country;
- (c) whether Government proposes to lay emphasis on increasing generation of hydro power during Ninth Plan;
- (d) if so, the achievement made thereon as on date;
- (e) the target set for the Ninth Plan; and
- (f) the efforts made to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (f) As per studies carried out by the Central Electricity Authority during 1978—87, the total economically exploitable hydro potential of major/medium schemes in the country was assessed around 84044 MW at 60% load factor [corresponding to probable installed capacity of 150,000 MW]. As on 1.2.2001, hydro-potential of 13942.60 MW has been developed and 5342.38 MW is under development at 60% load factor.

The Government had announced a Policy on hydro power development in August 1998 with the objective of accelerating the pace of hydro power development in the country. During the last three years, five new hydro-electric projects have been sanctioned

under Central Sector. These are Chamera-II [300 MW] in Himachal Pradesh; Loktak Downstream [90 MW] in Manipur, Teesta Stage-V[500 MW] in Sikkim; Koteswar [400 MW] in Uttaranchal and Tuirial [60 MW] in Mizoram.

Government of India has initiated action to develop about 30,000 MW of hydro power in various parts of the country. A substantial portion of this is in the North-East, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. An Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] has been signed with Jammu and Kashmir to develop 7 hydro-electric projects [2798 MW] under Central Sector. Similarly, in North-East, action has been initiated to develop hydro-electric proejcts in Siang and Subansiri Basins [20700 MW]. In addition, Kameng [600 MW] and Ranganadi Stage-II [180 MW] in Arunachal Pradesh, Tuivai [60 MW] in Mizoram and Tipaimukh [1500 MW] in Manipur are also proposed to be developed under the Central Sector. In Himachal Pradesh Parbati Project [2051 MW], Kol Dam Project [800 MW]. Rampur HEP [580 MW] have been identified for development. Government of India is also according high priority in developing hydro-electric projects languishing for want of funds and projects locked up in inter-State disputes. A MoU has been signed with Government of Madhya Pradesh to jointly develop Omkareshwar [520 MW] and Indira Sagar Project [1000 MW] in Madhya Pradesh.

The Planning Commission had fixed a target of 9817.7 MW for hydro power capacity addition during the Ninth Plan which was subsequently revised to 8399.2 MW. Out of this, hydro capacity of 3132 MW has been commissioned till date. The Government is closely monitoring the ongoing projects through the Empowered Committee/Task Force set up for this purpose.

#### **Need of electricity in the Country**

2808. SHRI MUNAWAR HASAN: WiU the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

(a) the total need of electricity, State-wise, in the country;